

JULY

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer of latest date has this paragraph: "CHANGES! CHANGES!—We have the recantations of over 100 straightout Harrison whigs which we will publish next week over their own signatures. Stand from under!"

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, July 17, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES K. POLK,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEO. M. DALLAS,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WATKINS, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAY, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINTON, of Greene.
JOHN A. ROSS, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

CANDIDATES For Circuit Clerk.

We are authorized to announce
JAMES CROW, as a candidate for Circuit
Clerk of Benton County.

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce MRS.
HENRY T. REID, as a candidate for Rep-
resentative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce L. D.
JONES, Esq., as a candidate for Representa-
tive of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce DAN-
IEL GENT, as a candidate for Representative
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce COL.
Wm. YOUNG, as a candidate for Representa-
tive of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN
RAMEY, Esq., as a candidate for Representa-
tive of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SRA-
TAN ALLEN, as a candidate for Representa-
tive of Benton County.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce ASA
SEELON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce JOHN
G. LANTZ, as a candidate for Tax Collec-
tor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for
Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ED-
MOND EPPS, as a candidate for Tax Collec-
tor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
WILLIAM H. PESSAL, Esq., as a candi-
date for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce AL-
EXANDER WOODS, as a candidate for Tax
Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce
LEWEL N. ARNOLD, Esq., as a candidate
for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LANK-
FORD HUGHES, as a candidate for Tax Col-
lector of Benton County.

For Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce G.
B. DOWNEY, Esq., as a candidate for Com-
missioner of Roads and Revenues of Ben-
ton County.

We are authorized to announce HUGH
KERR, Esq., as a candidate for Commis-
sioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton
County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN
BOYD, Esq., as a candidate for Commis-
sioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton
County.

We are authorized to announce BEN-
JAMIN B. WATKINS, as a candidate for
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of
Benton County.

Being anxious to increase
the circulation of our pa-
per since the presidential
campaign has commenced,
and the candidates of the
two great political parties
are now fairly in the field,
we propose to furnish our
subscribers from the present
time until the first day of
January next, over six
months for one dollar in ad-
vance. Our present patrons
can also have their papers
continued up to that time,
upon the same terms, by
clearing their accounts
either by payment or note.
Send in your orders soon,
but don't all speak at once.

TAX SALES POSTPONED.

It is will be seen by reference to a note
at the bottom of the tax sales, advertised
for the 15th inst. that they have been post-
poned until the first Tuesday in August.

Never, since we have engaged in the pub-
lication of a paper, have we so sensibly
felt the inconvenience of a want of room.
The most cheering intelligence of the on-
ward progress and increasing strength of
the democratic party, is continually pour-
ing in upon us from all points, and after
crowding in all that we can, there yet re-
mains very much of which we cannot take even
a brief notice. In fact we ought to print
about three papers each week: one to be
filled with the immense number of changes
from the whig to the democratic ranks—
another with the proceedings of the nu-
merous, immense and enthusiastic demo-
cratic meetings—and another with the la-
mentations of the whig papers, over their
own waning prospects, and the failure of
the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, their
special favorite in 1840; and a little sprin-
gling, by way of variety, with the ebul-
lions of their spleen and ill humor, togeth-
er with an occasional exultation at the fate
of O'Connell and Dorr, one imprisoned by
the British Government, and the other by
the British Charter party, for their advoca-
cy of popular rights.

The Wetumpka Whig of the 9th inst.
contains the following editorial remark in
reference to the imprisonment of O'Con-
nell and Dorr:

"O'Connell and Dorr, the head and
tail of earthly agitation, are both now in
confinement; the one drinking his wine in
the house of the governor of the Peniten-
tiary near Dublin, the other making fens in
the Rhode Island State Prison. Poor Dorr,
he has tried many ways to 'raise the wind,'
and is at last about to succeed in a way
that he never dreamed of.

If Calhoun and some of his Quibble-
strikers were similarly disposed of, we
might hope for quiet in the land, at least
for a season."

If the remnant of the whig party, not-
withstanding they manifest a disposition to
go for Clay right or wrong, have not volun-
tarily closed their eyes and ears to truth,
and steeled their hearts against the love of
Liberty, they cannot approve of this arti-
cle; particularly the spirit exhibited in the
last paragraph. If men in the possession of
such a spirit had the power, the grave of
liberty would be dug 'immediately if not
sooner."

In Gov. Polk's letter of acceptance of
the nomination of the Democratic Nation-
al Convention, (which will appear in our
next paper,) he says: "If the nomination
made by the convention shall be confirmed
by the people and result in my election, I
shall enter upon the discharge of the high
and solemn duties of the office with the
sole purpose of not being a candidate for
re-election." Amidst all the efforts of the
whig party to make capital out of the one
term principle, when has Mr. Clay said
thus much? How much better and more
to be depended on, is this frank and manly
pledge of the democratic candidate, than
all the vaporing of drill officers of the whig
party, which would doubtless turn out to be
as deceptive as their promises of "two dol-
lars a day and roast beef."

We invite the particular attention of our
readers to the speech of the Hon. Geo.
W. Crabb of Tuscaloosa.

Gen. Crabb was a leading whig member
of the 26th Congress and a zealous sup-
porter of the election of Gen. Harrison, in
1840. Having become convinced, how-
ever, that the political sentiments of the whig
party as practised by Henry Clay, are op-
posed to the best interests of the Country,
he availed himself of the first opportunity
after the nomination of James K. Polk for
the Presidency to make known his deter-
mination of abandoning the ranks of fed-
eralism, and taking his stand among the
true friends of popular government. This
determination was declared at a mass
meeting in Tuscaloosa held by the demo-
cracy on the 22d June last, on which occa-
sion Gen. Crabb delivered an able speech.

We publish the entire speech, and hope it
will be read attentively, particularly by
our whig friends, for truly it may be said to
be "clothed in thoughts that breathe and
words that burn." We look upon Gen.
Crabb's arguments and the facts he dis-
cusses on the subject of the annexation of Tex-
as as unanswerable. The General admits
that though at first, decidedly in favor of
annexation, yet when he read the letters of
Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Clay on the sub-
ject, he "determined to reconsider his posi-
tion, to examine anew the whole subject
and to ascertain if possible, some flaw in
his reasoning and some error in his conclu-
sion." This he was led to do in part from
his "desire to agree with Mr. Clay if he
could honestly do so," upon this important
subject.

"The result however was, that he be-
came more and more convinced & confirm-
ed of the entire correctness of his first con-
clusion, that Texas is rightfully and abso-
lutely de facto and de jure independent of
Mexico and the world." This conclusion
seems to us to be incontrovertibly estab-
lished from the history of the case. Texas
was ceded by France to the U. S. in 1803,
Citizens of the U. S. settled in the territory
thus acquired under the impression that they
would be received as states into Union,
Contrary however to this just expectation,
the U. S. in utter disregard of treaty stip-
ulations and in violation of the rights and
wishes of the people did in 1819, sever
Texas from the U. S. and cede it together
with the inhabitants thereof to Spain. To
this cession the people of Texas refused to
submit, and as the U. S. had cut them off
from membership, and they were resolved
not to receive the yoke of despotism, they
determined on a declaration of Inde-
pendence; and in consummation of this noble
resolution, they did, on the 23d day of June,
1819, declare their "Independence and
pledged themselves 'firmly to sustain any
conflict in which this declaration might
involve them.' Spain immediately
despatched forces to compel Texas to sub-
mit; but at this juncture the flames of re-
bellion burst forth in all Spanish Ameri-
ca, and the forces intended to subjugate
Texas were directed against the revolted
provinces. Thus in the wisdom of providence,
Texas was saved from Spanish dominion,
and never did come under that proud mon-
archy. Texas consequently maintained her
Independence. In 1824 the U. S. of
Mexico formed a federative government,
similar to ours, to which Texas agreed to
become a party on express conditions agreed
upon by the States coming into the confed-
eracy. This Union was not permitted long
to continue. After sundry revolutions,
Santa Anna usurped the rights of the States,
abolished their governments and consolida-
ted all power into a single central govern-
ment, of which he assumed the reins. To
this lawless and tyrannical procedure Tex-
as rightfully refused to submit. Santa
Anna breathing vengeance and being de-
termined to bring them under his misrule,
marched against them. They met him at
San Jacinto, scattered his army to the bur-
wings of Heaven and captured the tyrant
himself—thus finally establishing their in-
dependence. This they have maintained ever
since, and Mexico dares not attempt their
conquest. How then can it be said that
Texas is not Independent? What right
has Mexico to her, and how did she ac-
quire it? Spain never had any right, to
Texas, neither has Mexico ever had such
a right, rather than was provided by the con-
stitution of 1824, which was wholly abol-
ished by the usurpation of Santa Anna.
Away then with all this clamor for the
rights of Mexico. But England must be
consulted, according to some. And has it
come to this? Have we not by two wars
established our independence of England?
And shall we hesitate to accomplish an ob-
ject for the promotion of the public weal,
lest we offend her. Forbid it Heaven.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.

Fellow-citizens: I see by some interroga-
tories propounded by "citizens" in the Re-
publican of the 10th inst. that the candidates
for Representative are requested to give
their views on several matters of state poli-
cy, involving the credit of our state and
state bank paper. To these interrogatories,
as requested by the authors, I shall very
briefly respond.

To the first interrogatory, whether I am
in favor of sustaining the faith and credit
of the state, I answer that I am; and to the
second, as to whether I will vote for direct
taxation or use the money, debts, and claims
belonging to the Banks for that purpose,
I answer, that I am in favor of using the
means of the Banks, so far as it can be
done without depreciating the paper, and I
am in favor of laying as light a tax as pos-
sible.

My answer to the two first interrogatories,
according to my views, supercedes the nec-
essity of any answer to the third and fourth.
To the 5th interrogatory, I answer em-
phatically that I am opposed to repudiation,
and will oppose all measures leading to
that result. In a word, Fellow-citizens,
as there will doubtless be much informa-
tion elicited during the session of the legis-
lature which none of us are now in posses-
sion of, I pledge myself if elected, to act
in every emergency for the best interests of
my constituents.

JOHN RAMEY.

For the Republican.

THE QUESTION IN THE TRUE LIGHT OF
PATRIOTISM AND PHILANTHROPY.—Patri-
otism may be termed an ardent and sincere
love of country—not her soil and climate,
her mountains and valleys, her rivers and
landscapes merely, but her constitutions,
her laws and free institutions; especially
philanthropy may in like manner be de-
fined the pure—and if there be such a thing
as disinterested love of mankind. Such
principles as these cannot fail to produce
in their possessors the strongest desire for
the permanent prosperity of the one, and
the present and final happiness of the other.
Now it is presumed that all true heart-
ed Americans do most firmly believe that
the constitution, laws and religion of this
country are better adapted to the promo-
tion and consummation of these noble and
necessary ends, than those of any other
nation under the canopy of heaven. Can
it then be supposed—nay more, can it
possibly be believed, that any such Ameri-
can freeman, not to say benevolent Chris-

tian, can consistently oppose the extension
of our laws and religion, with all their be-
nevolent and ameliorating influence over
as much country and as many human be-
ings as they can be made to embrace?

Truly there are some in our country whose
selfishness or something worse, stands op-
posed to the extension of the christian reli-
gion beyond the limits of our own nation
—and even that seems to look rather an-
ti-patriotic, philanthropic, religious, or
anti-anything that is good, or for
the good of mankind or country.—But
when opposition is arrayed against the in-
corporation of more country and more peo-
ple into our government, under our laws,
and influence of protestant religion, which
are so eminently calculated to increase
their honor and happiness as well as our
own; what, I ask, must be our opinion of
is done? Shall we call them patriots,
philanthropists or christians? or would not
the opposite of these epithets be more ap-
propriate? Shall millions of our suffering
fellow-beings in Texas ask, and seek, and
al departments of government, and plead
without effect in the ears of individuals
whose ancestors but recently fled to this
country, from an oppression far less se-
vere than that which now threatens our
friends and brethren in Texas? And shall
this very government, and these identical
unfeeling politicians, who refuse now to
open the door of admission to these suf-
ferers, together with many others who are
more than anxious to allow them the like
security and privileges with ourselves, be
prevented now, and perhaps forever, from
adding so much wealth, strength and se-
curity to our institutions—religious, liter-
ary and political—just to favor the de-
signs, and gratify the ambition of one pro-
fligate, gambling aspirant after power—se-
conded by a few, as he says, "respectable
citizens," who having sold their slaves to
southern people, and invested the money
in machinery to manufacture our cotton,
and then, by means of a protective Tariff,
reap the profits of our labor—and now
loudly clamor, very religiously too, they
would have us believe, for the freedom of
those slaves, whose present condition is
known to be far more favorable to im-
provement in happiness and intelligence
than then detained in the north—aye, &
much more so than is the present condi-
tion of white persons who are held to ser-
vitude by those very benevolent fanatics.

Now it seems to me, Mr. Editor, that
true patriotism and philanthropy, of which
they profess to be possessed, would
prompt them to immediate and vigorous
action in favor of our Texan friends, and
more especially as the present seems to
be the only opportunity we may have of
so doing, with any thing like safety or
honor to ourselves or them, either as na-
tions or individuals.

The who live in the south and yet op-
pose annexation of Texas to this coun-
try remind me of Felix who trembled un-
der Puff-blower's judgment to come," and
said, "go thy way for this time, when I
have a convenient season I will call for
thee."—They wish to stand off, and avoid
any action in the premises at present, and
when the time comes,—i. e. when the presi-
dential election is over and they by silence
or good promises, or at least by profes-
sions of good desire for the welfare of our
distressed fellow-citizens in Texas, have
staked into power they will be ready to lend
any assistance that may tend to the contin-
uance of this dynasty. But, should annex-
ation seem likely to answer that purpose,
and it certainly will not—there may be
some reason to fear that these promises
and professions will soon be disposed of
were those made by the same party in 1840.
And said seems to me that the best plan
for us, and also for the Texans, will be to
invest those and those only with power, who
have shown their patriotism and philanthro-
py by pledging themselves in advance and
in the face of mad-hot opposition to go, not
for Texas only, but for Oregon also.

THOMAS W. DORR.

By the Rhode Island papers we perceive
that Gov. Dorr has been sentenced to con-
finement for life in the State prison, for his
efforts in favor of free suffrage in Rhode Is-
land. This will fill every lover of freedom
in the land with astonishment and indigna-
tion. We could not believe that the feder-
al usurpers, who have now the reins of gov-
ernment in that disfranchised State, would
have dared to proceed to this length with
their tyranny. It must open the eyes of
multitudes of their misguided followers in
that State and in the Union. Let the peo-
ple remember that this usurpation is coun-
tenanced by Henry Clay, and that the doc-
trines of federalism in Rhode Island are ap-
proved by the party everywhere.

Globe.

From the Boston Post.

Thomas W. Dorr's sentence—Algerine
tyranny has done its worst.—The court met
at 9 o'clock on Tuesday for the purpose of
pronouncing sentence. The clerk pro-
nounced the customary question: "Prison-
ers, what have you to say why sentence
should not be pronounced against you?"

Whereupon Mr. Dorr rose and addressed the
court for about twenty minutes in a most
powerful, dignified, and patriotic strain of
eloquence, in which he said to the court:
"I would not exchange my place as a pris-
oner at the bar for a seat beside your hon-
ors!"

Chief Justice Dorr replied to him, and
said that the court had endeavored to dis-
charge their duties faithfully & impartially,
and charge their duties faithfully & impar-
tially, and that they were not aware that any
of the motives charged upon them by the
press, or the passions of the moment, had
influenced them. He said the painful duty
imposed upon him by the law remained to be
performed, which was the passing of the sen-
tence. The prisoner was directed to rise,
and the chief justice pronounced the sen-
tence as follows: "The sentence of the court
is that you, Thomas Wilson Dorr, be im-

prisoned in the State prison, in Providence,
for and during the term of your natural life,
and be there kept at hard labor in solitary
confinement."

Thus ends one of the most infamous acts of
our government. A man in the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four
in the United States of America, deprived of
his civil life for proclaiming and endeavor-
ing to sustain the principles of the declar-
ation of American independence!

The Bay State Democrat remarks:

"Thus has the triumph of arbitrary power
over the principles of American liberty
been consummated in the midst of the Union,
and a pure minded, virtuous, and patriotic
man been made the victim of tyranny for
advocating the doctrines of the declaration
of independence. This sentence of impris-
onment will disgrace his persecutors, and
crown him with honor. Like the great
O'Connell he suffers in the cause of free-
dom, and like him will his name be revered
by every friend of that cause. From first
to last, the conduct of Mr. Dorr has been
such as his friends have reason to be proud
of and his entrance to his prison will be to
him a triumphal procession."

Rates of Freight OF THE GEORGIA RAIL ROAD, After the 30th June, 1844.

BETWEEN AUGUSTA & ATHENS, SOCIAL CIRCLE
& COVINGTON.

ATHENS, SOCIAL CIRCLE
& COVINGTON.

FIRST CLASS.—Boxes of
Hats, Bonnets & Fur-
niture, per foot, \$0.10 \$0.08

SECOND CLASS.—Boxes
& Bales of Dry Goods,
Shoes, Saddlery, fine
Hard-Ware, Glass,
Pains, Drugs, Confection-
ery, Copper, Tin,
and Cotton Yarns, per
100 lbs, 55 55

THIRD CLASS.—Hards-
ware and Molasses, (in
casks or hds., Oil,
Bagging, Rope, Sugar,
Coffee, Rice, Crockery,
Bar, Pig and Sheet Iron,
Castings, Hollow
Ware, Grind Stones
and other heavy ar-
ticles not enumerated,
per 100 lbs, 37 1/2 40

FOURTH CLASS.—Flour,
Bacon, Lard, Tallow,
Butter, Cheese, Bees-
wax, Tobacco, Hides,
Leather, Lime and
green and dried Fruit
(in casks or sacks,) per
100 lbs, 37 1/2 37 1/2

FIFTH CLASS.—do do
do do do DOWN,
do do do down in
square and round bales
Cotton Yarns and Os-
saburgs DOWN, 20 20

ARTICLES BY THE PIECE
OR DOZEN.—Beef, Pork,
Fish and Liquor, per
bbl or qr. cask, 1.50 1.50

Buckets and Tubs, in
nests, per dozen, 62 1/2 62 1/2

Barouches, Close Car-
riages, Stage Coaches
and Road Wagons,
Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys
and Carryalls, 12.00 12.00

Chairs, each, 6.00 6.00
Chairs, (rocking) each, 3.14 3.14
Cotton Gins and Fans, 56 1/2 56 1/2
Carboys of Vitriol,
(extra hazardous), 3.50 3.50

Carboys of Vitriol,
(extra hazardous), 1.02 1.75

Demijohns and Jugs
Liquor, &c. not over
3 galls, 75 75

5 do Smith's Bellows, Straw
Cutters, Corn Shellers,
Wheel Barrows, Pa-
tent Pumps & Ploughs,
each, 1.75 1.75

Shovels, Spades, Sey-
thes, Sifters & Brooms,
per dozen, 37 1/2 37 1/2

GUN-POWER, per keg of
25 lbs, (extra hazard-
ous), 25 25

LIVE STOCK.—A single
Cow, Horse, Mule or
Ox, 10.00 10.00

Sheep, Lambs, Goats,
Kids, Deer, Figs
Calves, and Dogs,
each, 1.00 1.00

Ducks and Fowls, (in
coops,) per dozen, 37 1/2 37 1/2

Geese and Turkeys, do
per half dozen, 60 60

GRAIN.—Oats and Bran,
per Bushel, 08 10
Corn and Ground-Nuts
Wheat, Rye, Peas,
Beans and Grass Seed
per bushel, 15 15

SALT.—per bushel,
do Liverpool Sack,
SPECIE.—per hundred
dollars, 25 25

Single packages, weigh-
ing less than 40 lbs., 25 25

Special contracts may be made with the
Superintendent of Transportation, for
freight on the following articles:—Ice,
Lumber, Firewood, Staves, Cut-Stone,
Brick, Shingles, Machinery, Mill-Gearing,
Mill-Stones and Live Stock.

Cotton received in good order at the Do-
pots, and afterwards torn while in possession
of the Company, will be mended at their
expense. All other damage done to Cotton
& Merchandise in transitu, will be prompt-
ly settled at the Transportation Office, at
Augusta.

The Company will not be responsible for
leakage of Liquids, or breakage of Glass
and Crockery.

Merchandise marked O. W., (own wag-
on,) will be retained at the Depots one week,
free of expense, all goods not so marked,
will be forwarded as soon as possible, after

they are received, with
Rail Road Freight
Rates of freight
gusta, per Rail
100lbs., and 12 1/2 c
ment goods.

Rates of freight
gusta, per river, 2 1/2
weight goods, and 6 c
urement goods.

The South Carolina R. R. Co. rec-
forward, and agree to deliver, at the Ge-
gia Rail Road Depot, free of commission,
either end of the road, all merchandise &c.
consigned to their agent, (J. KING, Jr.,
Charleston, S. C.) and pay all accruing ex-
pense from the North. Goods so consigned,
will be received and forwarded to the head
of the road, on the payment of the freight.

Goods consigned to R. M. GOODWIN,
(President of Steam-Boat Company,) Sa-
vannah, will be received and forwarded free
of Charge.

Merchandise will be received for the So-
cial Circle Depot, by the 1st of August;
and for Covington, on or before the 1st of
November.

Goods received at the G. R. R. Depot,
by 4 in the afternoon, are usually delivered
the next morning at the Head of the Road, by
9 o'clock.

The of the Company, at the Head
of the Road, times, procure wag-
ons to any part of Geor-
gia, at from 62 1/2 to
87 1/2, per 100 miles.

RICHARD PETERS, JR.,
Supt of Transportation
F. MIDLAND, Agent at Augusta Depot.
J. M. HUNT, " " Athens
Jno. F. MIMS, " " Social Circle and
Covington.

Transportation Office, Georgia Rail Road
and Banking Co., Augusta, June 20 1844.

WAREHOUSE AND Commission Business.

The undersigned,
have formed a Copart-
nership, to commence
on the first day of Sept. next, for the
purpose of conducting a general Warehouse
and Commission Business in the city of
Wetumpka.

We have leased the Sheds and close
Warehouse, occupied during the last sea-
son, by H. F. Simmons, Esq., where we
will be prepared to receive Cotton and goods
sent to our care. The Warehouse and
Sheds, leased by us, are situated near the
River, and remote from other Buildings;
and were not affected by the Freshet of
1844.

We will be prepared to make liberal ad-
vances in Cash, or Bagging and Rope, Gro-
ceries or Dry Goods, on Cotton stored with
us.

If strict attention to business, and a
prompt discharge of our duties, shall ex-
cite the patronage of our friends, we shall
be greatly gratified, and shall be glad to
share the patronage of our
public generally.

MILLER & LUNDIE.
Wetumpka, July 3, 1844.—6m.

EDUCATION.

CANE CREEK MALE AND FEMALE ACAD-
EMY, will again be opened for the
reception of Pupils, on Monday the 22d
day of July. This Institution, six miles
south of Jacksonville, is located among an
intelligent people, and in as healthy a
neighborhood, as there is in Benton County.
Board can be obtained in the vicinity of
the Academy, at from 5 to 6 dollars per
month or cheaper.

The Rates of Tuition in the Academy,
are lower, we believe, than that of any simi-
lar Institution in the State, and are as fol-
low:

1st CLASS, including Orthography, Reading and Writ-
ing per session of 3 months, \$6 00
2d " embracing all the higher English
Branches, 10 00
3d " All the higher Branches of Mathemat-
ics and the Languages, 18 00
Music on the Piano, extra, 20 00
Use of Instrument, 4 00

N. B. Except such as have become
members of the school from regular sub-
scription, no Student will be received for a
second Session, whose Tuition for the first
has not been previously paid. Students
may enter any time during the Session, and
pay from the time they enter.

JAMES M. BURT.
July 10th 1844.

IRON! IRON!

I have for sale a large and well selected
assortment of Iron of
all kinds, which I will sell at the fol-
lowing prices:—The Iron of all sizes for Wagons, Car-
riages &c. at \$5 75 per hundred pounds.—
Plough moulds at \$5, and three quarters;
all other Iron at \$5 50 per hundred pounds
or fifty dollars per thousand at my shop 2
miles N. of Jacksonville.

R. D. ROWLAND.
July 1st, 1844.

State of Alabama, Benton County.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT,
JUNE 25th, 1844.

DAVID HEATON

ont Spirit of the Age.

D HAT WAS NEW.

dition.

is new.

ago.

gan to fear

row—

to keep their party up

And make it look less "blue,"

They've changed their name a dozen times

Since this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new,
Ere "patent whigs" were made,
The Feds against the rights of man
Were openly arrayed—
But though they now deny the name,
As knaves are won't to do,
Their doctrines look just as they did
When this old hat was new;

When this old hat was new
The Feds despised the poor,
And blushed if they were caught within
A dirty "cabin" door!—
The Democrats alone were found
Among the tolling crew—
Logs were not rolled in ruffled shirts
When this old hat was new.

When this old hat was new,
'Tis known that
Professed to be a den
Before he went as
And for the "Secretary ship
Sold out to John Q."—
The man he called, a "traitor black,"
When this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new
(Ere Harry changed his coat.)
He oft declared "no decent man
Would never be a vote!"—
But now he goes a-stumping round,
And "begs the country through—"
'Tis very strange how things have changed
Since this old hat was new!

When this old hat was new,
He ran for President,
But found too late that he was not
The man the people meant!
And now he'll find in spite of all
That cash and coons can do
The people think just as they did
When this old hat was new.

THE RIVERS AND THE FLOODS.—Under
this head we have in the *Pineyview* of Sun-
day morning last, the latest information in
regard to the great rise of water in the
Mississippi and tributaries, which is as
follows:

Our accounts from every point between
Natchez and St. Louis, tell of disastrous
losses by the flood. Papers were last even-
ing received from the latter city, as late as
the 25th inst., from which we gather that
the Mississippi was then *eight feet higher*
than it had been for some time. At that
place there had been a *great* rise in the
water. The whole of the country, for hun-
dreds of miles, is or has been under water,
and the inhabitants have been obliged to flee
to the bluffs for safety, leaving their all be-
hind them. The St. Louis Republican says
that each day's details only add to the
extent of the disaster, until it has become
absolutely fearful to contemplate the loss.

At St. Louis, the water was in some of
the second stories of the houses, and accord-
ing to the *Reveille*, over five hundred per-
sons have been driven from their houses.
The immense American bottom was cov-
ered from 5 to 10 feet in depth, & a steamer
was plying thro' the fields & across the pla-
tations, saving as much property as pos-
sible. Meetings for the relief of the suffer-
ers had been called at St. Louis, and it was
hoped that relief would be rendered.

The *Democrat* gives our readers a picture
of the wide spread desolation, as painted by
the St. Louis editors, were impossible: In-
numerable towns and villages, on the Mis-
sissippi, the Missouri and other streams,
have either been swept away or else are un-
der water, and millions upon millions of
dollars would not cover the loss to buildings,
fences, crops and stock. Many persons
have lost their lives in endeavoring to es-
cape with their property. At Cahokia alone,
which was under water, five persons were
drowned. In some parts steamers were
seen running the piers miles from the riv-
ers, saving life and property. Had we
room we would go more into particulars,
and give the names of many of the towns
and sections which have been made deso-
late; as it is, we can only copy the follow-
ing from the *St. Louis Evening Gazette* of

at aspect of affairs to those
persons who have been driven from their
homes on the bottom lands along the whole
course of the upper Mississippi & Missouri,
and their tributaries, is truly appalling.
Their prospects for this year, at least, are
blasted; and should the flood cease its de-
vastations now, the routed inhabitants will
be unable to return to their farms in season
to provide against the winter. The plant-
ing season has passed; crops already in the
ground have been destroyed; the cattle,
hogs and poultry are all drowned, or ir-
recoverably scattered over the neighbouring
bluffs and prairies—these are the prospects
of the industrious tillers of the river lands.

In the American bottom alone there are
probably four hundred square miles of fer-
tile land overflowed, much of which was
densely populated. What is to become of
the victims this dread calamity? Some may
have saved sufficient for the present emer-
gency, but how are they to provide against
the future? Let the benevolent of the whole
country answer. Let the farmers of the up-
per lands, who have been spared the calamity,
and whose agricultural products will have
increased in value by the devastating effects
of the flood elsewhere, begin now to lay a-
side something for their distressed fellow
citizens; to be shipped to such points as
may be hereafter designated. On those
lying within the immediate vicinity of the

scenes of distress will fall a heavy task;

but let others at a distance be prepared to

render aid when such shall be required."

I he same paper recommends that the

farmers should not return too soon to their

plantations, on account of the disease which

is sure to be engendered.

Our latest information in relation to the

waters below the mouth of the Ohio; is to the

effect that the Red River has fallen, but the

Mississippi has overrun its banks in many

places between the mouth of the Arkansas &

Vicksburg, and the plantations, with the ex-
ception of three or four, were under water.

The Memphis Eagle of the 25th, has the

following:

"The river continues to rise very fast,

having risen eight or ten inches since yester-

day morning. It is now within about

eighteen inches of extreme high water."

Our next news will be, that it is higher

at that point than ever before known.

The Van Buren (Ark.) Whig of the 18th,

has the following:

"Since our last, the river has risen about

fifteen feet, and is now within about six feet

of high-water mark, and rising slowly.

At Vicksburg, the water was in many of

the warehouses, and the river was still on

the rise.—The Cumberland and other rivers

are full, so that a still more disastrous flood

may be looked for. The freshets of year,

below the mouth of the Ohio, have occasioned

more damage than any season since '28,

& we fear that the worst is still to be told.

CREVASSE NEAR POINT COOPER.—To the ac-

commodating officers of the steamer *Brilliant*,

we are indebted for information that on

Friday morning last the Mississippi forced

its way through the levee at the plantation

of Stephen Van Winkle Esq., near the low-

er mouth of Fause River, & before it could

checked two acres and a half were carried

away and the place completely inundated.

An acre in depth was washed away, and

the water was some three or four feet deep

all over the plantation, thus ruining Mr. V.

W.'s crop. The water runs with a swift

current into Fause River, or rather a bay-

ou connected with it, & fears are entertained

that that stream may overrun its banks and

endanger the surrounding plantations.

The levee between the place of Mr. V. W.

and Mr. James Welsh, preserves all the

planters above the former from being over-

flooded.

From the Savannah Georgian.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract from a letter received by a gentle-

man in this city, dated.

HARRISBURG, (Pa.) June 3.

I have sojourned in this city, the capital

of the State, for nearly a fortnight and have

heard but little said upon any subject, ex-

cept politics. The Whig party are dumb

struck with nominations of Polk and Dal-

las, and confess that the State will return to

her first love, and cast her vote by at least

25,000 majority for the nominee of the

Democratic Convention. Muhlenberg,

they say will carry the State. This no

one doubts. He is a gentleman of acknowl-

ed popularity, of German origin—and the

most popular in the State.

In passing through Montgomery County,

I was led by curiosity, to attend a whig

meeting. In entering I discovered about

fifty persons only. It was indeed a slim

gathering for so populous a county, and par-

ticularly so, when we recollect it to be the

residence of Jonathan Roberts, the late

whig collector of the port of Philadelphia.

His popularity is gone and the Whig Party

in all the adjoining counties, has dwindled

to nothing in comparison to what it was some

few years ago. In addition to the want of

enthusiasm or interest in the great move-

ments and principles of the party it seemed

as if a chill, a despondency, a want of con-

cert, and the utter hopelessness of electing

Mr. Clay rested ominously over the scene.

The *Democrat* in this county will give

Polk, Dallas & Muhlenberg from 600 to

1,000 majority.

I was a little surprised to find, that where-

ver I travel through this State, the univer-

sality is for Texas, Polk, Dallas and Mu-

hlenberg. The Whigs say that Mr. Clay

has killed them and himself on the Texas

question—that he has sacrificed himself and

his party for the gratification of the Aboli-

tionists of the East, and that there is no pros-

pect now of carrying Pennsylvania, by the

Whigs.—Even in this county, Dauphin,

where the Whigs have occasionally obtain-

ed a victory they feel defeated, and the *Dem-*

ocrats feel assured that Muhlenberg will

carry the State by 25 or 30,000 votes.—

Markle, the Whig candidate, although popu-

lar in the State, stands no chance of a re-

spectable show of election.

The *Democrat* are surprised that Clay

should even have a respectable number of

supporters in Georgia. They all ask what

has become of the old State Rights Par-

ty, and want to know if the whigs of Geor-

gia have adopted the whig principles of the

East, with John Quincy Adams, Tappan

and the other abolitionists to boot. They

denounce Messrs. Berrien, Archer and the

other Senators who voted against Texas, as

favoring British interests, and sacrificing the

best interests of the South at the shrine of

private feeling. Mr. Clay, it is said has

expressed his regret at his Texas letter,

and complains that his friends deceived him

in relation to the popular feeling upon the

subject.

We have cheering news from Georgia

and all the Democrats hope that she, as a

Southern State, will be true to her ancient

principles of Democracy. The North will

do her duty. Let the South do hers, and the

lone star or Texas will yet be added to the

"bright constellation that floats over the

Union."

DR. JAMES F. EDWARDS,
(Formerly of White Hall, Abbeville, S. C.)
A PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE THIRTY YEARS.
TENDERS his professional services
to the citizens of Benton County.
He has located himself near White
Plains, where he may always be
found, unless absent on professional business.
Feb. 23, 1844.—41

A List of Letters

Remained in the Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala.

on the 30th day of June, which if not called for by

the 30th day of September next will be sent to the

General Post Office at dead letters.

Acker, Peter. L

Alexander miss F. Lawler, Levi W.

Baker, David A. Little, John

Badget, Wm. C. Loftis, miss P.

Baker, Levi McGill & Fuller

Baynton, Joseph Miller, Isaac L.

Beene, Mrs. Margat Wm. G.

Black, A J Moore, Levi

Booker, Wm. W James,

Borders, S K Morgan Sam'l.

Boyd, A J George

James, John

Breedwell Mrs. H. Morrison Wm P

Brewton, Cecil Muckleroy, E.

Brooks Wm. Mullens N. H.

Brown miss Joanna McRoberts, Jas.

Rev. David, N

Oliver P. Noah, Joseph

Mordecai O

John or Wm Oliver, Joseph

Griffin, Overdeer, Edward

Browning, Wm L. Page, Sam'l

Broyles Benj. Parkhill Mrs. F.

Cameron, Wm. Parillo, George

Campbell, Philip Pike Jno. Admr.

Cantrell, Aaron Porter, John

Carroll, Grief Pounds, Newton

Chilton Wm. P. Putman, Reuben

Colvin, A H R

Cook, Wm H Rainey, John

Crook Mrs. C. V. Ray, Robert

Cross Wm C Reeves, A. J.

Cumby, P. A. Reinhardt C

Curl William Renfro, John B

Dearmon, Jones Rice, Sam'l F.

Denson, Colley Richardson, Alfred

Dohard T & W Richey, James

Dunn, Harris Riddle, Jerry

E Roberts, John

Ennis James Robinson, R. D

Evans Wm. S

Fulks Philip Samuels, Elihu

Fuller, Wiley Schenck Mrs. H H

Givens Mrs. M. Small Matthew

Gladden, Jos. A. Smith S. R.

Glover, Jas. Skelton, Asa

Gossert Wm. B. Stewart, John M.

Greene Joseph Swift Joseph C.

Griffith James T

Grubbs John Taylor, A

Hampton James Mrs. Rita

Harris Jas. H. Teague Robert

Harris, Francis M. Throckmorton Peter

Harrison, Sanford M. Tipton R T

Harbour John Treadwell Stephen

Hazel James Turnipseed

Haynes Christopher U

Heath, Thomas Upton Wm

Hogg, Mrs. Eliz. W

Hudson S. P. 4 Walker, Tis. A

S P. & Co. 3 Webster, Mew

Wm & Jno. Lewis

Admr.

Hm.

Travis

Hunter Squin Wm, John

Hyatt David White, Thomas

J Williams, Graham

Jones, Lewis D. Wiliamham H L

K Wm Silas or Jos

K Keating, James Kennedy

Kelly, James D. Hoff Henry

Keith, Thos. A Wood William

Kennedy, John C. GEO. HOKE, P.M.

July 1, 1844.

Election Notice.

I WILL open and hold an Election on the

first Monday in August next, at Jackso-

ville and the different precincts of Benton

County, for three Representatives, one

Circuit Clerk, one Sheriff, four Commis-

sioners of Roads and Revenues, and the

Tax Collector.

ROBERT S. PORTER, Sheriff.

June 26, 1844.

William B. Martin

AND

E. G. Ennis.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore ex-

tended to them individually, would be-

leave to inform their friends and the

public generally that they have associated

in the practice of the Law in the firm

name of MARTIN & ENNIS. Profes-

sional business entrusted to their care will

meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala.

the same formerly occupied by Wm. B.

Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—41

G. T. HOFFER,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery

(OFFICE IN JACKSONVILLE, ALA.)